

HANNIBAL JOURNAL.

O. CARRERA, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1853.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The returns from the third district show that Lindley's majority will probably be about 600. United, the Benton and Anti-Benton vote would be about 1500 to 2000. This makes the Whig victory a very decided one, and shows that the Benton men did not touch Jackson. He might have expected such a result when he intrigued himself into the nomination. It was folly to suppose that Benton's bitterest enemy could obtain the vote of Benton's friends, and if Jackson had not been blinded by his anxiety to run, he would have foreseen defeat and disaster for the party of which he is the acknowledged leader. If any doubt existed before in relation to the comparative strength of the two parties, the question we doubt not is settled by this defeat, in favor of the Benton wing. It will in all likelihood increase Benton's strength 3000 to 5000 in the State, by its effect upon the wavering and irresolute, and the seekers of the popular side. If Lamb and Phelps had never written their Anti-Benton letter, their chances would have been better for retaining their seats; as it is, they have probably written themselves out of Congress. The Benton and Anti-Benton strength is about equal in this district. Mr. Lamb's opinions are now too well known, and the Benton men would about as soon vote for Jackson as for Lamb. Jackson's defeat will be no assistance to Mr. Lamb. The Benton men in this district will never vote again for a democrat with unknown opinions, or for an Anti-Benton man, and the Anties will never vote for a Benton man, if their present violent swearing is good foundation for a prophecy. However, the old Buffalo is strong in the horns, and may yet toss them all into his pen. The next race in this district, will probably be among three candidates—the victory for the whig. Lamb and Phelps' gun was well loaded when they fired at Benton, but it missed the mark, and kicked the shooters over, with their heels in the air, and powerlessness to get up again.

A desperate effort will be made to send a majority of Benton men to the next Legislature. Neither the whigs nor the Anties will vote for Benton for Senator, but they will find it a proper precaution to labor zealously for their candidates, for Benton's strength is increasing.

CATHOLIC RULE.

We consulted a Roman Catholic, yesterday, as to the meaning of Brownson, when he proclaims in this country, through his Review, with the consent of his Bishop, what amounts to this:—That the rusty old Pope at Rome, has a right to dictate who shall be our Presidents, Governors, Senators, Representatives, &c., and that to him truly belongs the power of impeachment; or, that to him belongs the power of deposing our rulers. The answer was, that if the Pope were to land in this country with an invading army of a hundred thousand men, the Roman Catholics would be foremost in resistance. The answer was an evasion, for it contemplated a contingency improbable enough to be impossible. The work is to be accomplished by the aid of a power which is in this country mightier far than gun and sword—the majority at the ballot-box; an army with priests for captains, majors and generals, and the Pope in the distance, for Commander-in-Chief. We are henceforth, according to this new political party, just budding, to be governed by a foreign power, the Roman Catholics in this country to be the agents, the ballot-box the means. The following paragraph from the Shepherd of the Valley, published in St. Louis, and endorsed by the Arch-Bishop of Saint Louis, shows that the hope of the Roman Catholic leaders is to overturn religious freedom in this country, by an army of voters:

"If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical superiority, Religious Freedom in this country is at an end."

The following, from Brownson's Review, the leading Catholic paper in this country, shows that the Catholic voters are not expected to act independently, but in submission to the will of the Pope:

"In the most Christian States, there is always a party who never regard the Church as the Kingdom of God, set up to govern States and individuals. In our times, this is the great truth to be insisted on—that the Church is a power universal and supreme; that the authority of the Church extends to all things concerning which there can arise any question of right or wrong; that it is hers to apply the laws of God—to Kings and States, as well as to individuals. The Church has a right to pronounce when a Prince has forfeited his trust and lost his right to the allegiance of his subjects; she has the right to pronounce his sentence, it rests with the temporal power to carry it out."

This deposing power is simply the power of the Keys. Bossuet denies it, but St. George VII affirms it, and his authority is supposed to be greater than that of Bossuet. Popes have claimed, have exercised, have never disclaimed, the deposing power, and have always deduced it from the power of the Keys. Reason shows, too, that Christ, who gave the Keys to Peter, to rule over the Kingdoms of the world, must have given him, with them, the right to use all necessary means to gain this end."

The above sentiments are not very dangerous, for, in this country, to publish error is to kill it.

We should have noticed this subject long since, but have not had time to write or think about anything. Indeed, nothing that appears in this paper to-day as editorial, has been written, but the type "set up" at case, without copy. We state these facts as a sufficient excuse for any short-comings or blunders in the editorial department. No printers to be got hold of for "John or money."

John B. Henderson, Esq., of Louisiana, has been elected clerk of the Louisiana court of common pleas.

The grand jury of San Francisco has found a true bill of indictment against Col. James Collier, first collector at that port, charging him with having misappropriated some \$300,000 of the public funds; and a similar indictment was expected to be found against T. Butler King, who succeeded Col. Collier, charging him with the misapplication of about \$100,000.

STABBING.—Two Irishmen, who came up on the Excelsior, last Saturday, got into a quarrel at a dram-shop on Hill street, in the afternoon, when one stabbed the other, but without inflicting serious injury. The aim was evidently for the heart, but a blunt knife and an intervening rib saved the assailed party's life. The assailant ran away.

James M. Martin has been elected to the circuit clerkship of Pike county, and Samuel F. Murray has been chosen again to fill the office of county clerk.

DOWDALL, CARA & CO., manufacturers of steam engines and boilers, saw and grist mill machinery, tobacco screws, presses, &c., corner of Second and Morgan streets, Saint Louis, Mo. See card in another column.

Notice for Daily Mail from Hannibal to Naples.

The following petition will be circulated in North-East Missouri and in Pike county, Illinois, for signatures. It is hoped that its great importance will secure it the attention it deserves:

HEN. JAS. CAMPBELL, P. M. General, Washington, D. C.

The undersigned, citizens of North-East Missouri, and that portion of the State of Illinois along the proposed mail route, respectfully ask of the Department, the establishment of a daily mail between Naples, Illinois, and Hannibal, Missouri.

The distance between the two points is only forty-eight miles; the road excellent, and no stream to cross in the whole route that could delay the transportation of the mails. The route would pass through Griggsville, Pittsfield, Barry and Kinderhook, all of which are points of considerable importance, and all growing rapidly, and greatly in want of even ordinary mail facilities. By the establishment of the route above-mentioned, we would receive our Eastern mails, via Chicago and Springfield Railroad to Naples, and from thence by stage to Hannibal—the whole time from New York to Hannibal would be three days. By the present arrangement, via Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, Mo., to Hannibal, from eight to ten days is the usual average time.

We earnestly hope that in consideration of the facts above stated, and of the very great importance of the arrangement we have suggested to the citizens of North-East Missouri, as well as to those of Illinois along the proposed route, that you will see the propriety of, as we do the necessity for, the establishment at once of this daily line, to Naples, Illinois. Hoping that you will give the matter your earliest consideration, we remain,

Very Respectfully,
Your Fellow Citizens,

WHAT IS THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW?

As many who are ignorant of the provisions and workings of the celebrated Maine Liquor Law, may be desirous of information on these points, we annex an abstract of its provisions, in the form of question and answer, by one of the editors of the Maine Law Advocate, a temperance paper of Columbus—Intel.

Q.—What is the Maine Law?

A.—It is a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage.

Q.—How does this law provide for the manufacture and sale for purposes other than beverage?

A.—In the law of Maine there is no provision for manufacturing, though some of its provisions seem to contemplate it. It does, however, provide for the sale for medicinal and medicinal purposes, by appointing men to sell, as agents for the State or county. These agents are bound under heavy penalties to sell only for such purposes. They do not traffic in the article. They do not buy at all. They only sell, and this they do as agents of the State or county. They derive no pecuniary benefit from the sale, and are in no sense of the word, traffickers in intoxicating liquors. They stand in the same relation to the State or county as treasurers do that is, they perform certain acts for the State, for which the State pays them a fixed compensation.

Q.—Does the Maine Law prohibit the use of intoxicating beverages by individuals or families?

A.—No. Its entire prohibitions relate to the sale, and not to the use.

Q.—What are the penalties for selling contrary to law?

A.—For the first offense, ten dollars; for the second, twenty dollars; and for each subsequent offense, twenty dollars and imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months; costs follow conviction in each case, and the convict stands committed until the fine and costs are paid.

The liquors kept for sale, contrary to the provisions of the statute, are also liable to be seized and destroyed by due process of law.

Q.—Are agents held to be as guilty as principals?

A.—Yes; and they are liable to the same penalties.

Q.—May the defendant appeal in case of being found guilty?

A.—Yes; by giving bond conditional that he will prosecute the appeal; will pay the amount of fine and costs assessed on final hearing, and that he will not violate any of the provisions of this act during the pendency of the suit.

Q.—What is the process of seizing liquors kept for sale contrary to law?

A.—If three credible witnesses make oath before a magistrate that they have reason to believe, and do verily believe that intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, in any shop, store, warehouse, or other building or place, (except a dwelling-house) a search warrant is issued, authorizing the search of the premises described, and if any such liquors are found therein, the officer making the search must seize and keep them safely until final action is had thereon.

Q.—Are dwelling houses entirely exempt from search?

A.—Yes; except when witnesses testify to satisfaction of the magistrate, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that liquors are kept or deposited there for unlawful sale, and this testimony must be reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses; and when such testimony

is produced, and three witnesses on oath make complaint, a search warrant is issued, as in case of shops or stores.

If any such witnesses are convicted of giving false testimony, they shall be sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Q.—When liquors are seized, has the owner the privilege of making proof that they were held for lawful purposes?

A.—Yes, in all cases. If the owner or person in whose custody the liquor is found is known, he is summoned to appear at the trial. If he is not known, he is summoned by published advertisement.

Q.—When liquor is condemned, how is it destroyed?

A.—The magistrate issues a writ in the nature of an execution, commanding the officer to destroy the condemned article, and this is done in the presence of witnesses, and a return there-of made to the magistrate in due form.

Q.—Does the informant or complaining witness get any portion of the fines or forfeitures?

A.—No, in no case.

Q.—What provision is made respecting the payment of costs, when the prosecution fails?

A.—If the commencement of any suit shall be approved by any Mayor, Alderman, or Selectman, and if such approval is endorsed upon the writ, the defendant, in any event, cannot recover costs.

Q.—Does the law recognize the right of property in liquors kept for sale contrary to law, or to recover money for liquors so sold?

A.—No; all contracts made and debts contracted for intoxicating liquors, are held to be null and void.

Q.—Does the Maine Law authorize in any case the seizure of liquors except on complaint or oath?

A.—Never except at public gatherings, where, if exposed for sale, (at a camp-meeting, etc.) the officers of the law are required to seize the liquors, arrest the transgressor, and take him before a magistrate, when a warrant is issued and proceedings had, as in other cases.

Q.—Is there anything in the law to prevent druggists and mechanics from having and keeping as much liquor as is required in their business?

A.—No, there is not. They are expressly authorized to do so.

Q.—Wherein does the Maine Law differ essentially from all previous legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic?

A.—It proceeds on the principle, 1st. That it is as wrong to sell a large, as it is a small quantity. 2d. It deals equally with all, putting all dealers on a perfect equality. 3d. It makes the liquor itself, which is kept in a place where merchandise or liquor is sold, *prima facie* evidence against the holder or occupant of the building; which evidence may be disproved by rebutting or explanatory testimony. 4th. It authorizes and requires that all liquors kept for sale in defiance of the law, be seized, and if condemned, destroyed. And 5th. It allows no collection of debt incurred for liquor, and recognizes no value in the article, when sold or kept for unlawful purposes. In all these particulars, it varies essentially from all previous legislation.

Q.—Is it the intention of the friends of a prohibitory law in Ohio to insist upon a close adherence to these principles?

A.—So far as the writer hereof is advised, it is the settled purpose so to do; but they do not bind themselves to the support of any particular detail of this act. They insist on a prohibitory law in form and substance.

Q.—Do the friends of a prohibitory law in Ohio insist upon the suppression of the manufacture as well as the sale?

A.—They do, as far as relates to beverages. If the manufacture of pure alcohol can be limited and restrained by the law, so as to permit its being made for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, and if such manufacture is guarded from abuse by adequate bonds and penalties, then the friends of the cause will consent to such a provision being incorporated into the law of Ohio.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

There can be no reasonable doubt of the election to Congress in this district, of SAM CARPENTERS. JACKSON, ROZIER'S Benton opponent, gets more votes than we anticipated. ENGLISH, Anti-Benton, also runs well, and gives promise of coming out next behind CARPENTERS.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

THE OSWEGO FIRE.

The great fire at Oswego, it is supposed, was the work of design. The Onondaga Gazette publishes the following letter, which was previously received by one of the Commissioners of Excise, which indicates the sort of fiends who caused this immense destruction of property:

"Dr. Hard sir

"I wish to give you notice that of there are any liars given dumb soon that Thar won't be much of this Town left by next spring mind the loco machines are plenty and the peep art to be Deprive of thar rites by A few cursed fools in a land o liberty for nothin old Robeson better not fine nuther man or hele kech hel

"one of five hundred free men."

NORTHERN CROSS RAILROAD.

We had supposed that the additional subscription of \$100,000 to the Northern Cross Railroad, which was agreed to on Saturday last by the citizens of Quincy, with such remarkable unanimity, was designed for the completion of the Northern Cross Railroad to Meredosia. We learn that this is not the case; that this subscription is designed to complete the road to Galesburg. So we find that, after all, there is no present prospect of completing the Northern Cross Railroad from Meredosia to Quincy. We have been unwittingly led into error on this subject, and probably have misled others. The citizens of Quincy, and all others concerned, may be assured that there will be a railroad connection from the Great Western Railroad with the Mississippi river, and the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Road. The people of Quincy regard it as their interest to form a connection, in preference to all others, with the Military Tract road. The great interest of the State and the country require a connection of the great lines from Meredosia and Naples, with the great Missouri improvement, from the Mississippi to Saint Joseph, and that connection will be had.—Springfield Jour.

This bold, strong voice from Springfield is evidence of an increasing influential interest in the Pike county road.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The subject of the next Congressional election is already being discussed in political circles. The following gentlemen are spoken of as probable aspirants for the Whig nomination in this district: Mr. J. S. Rolins, and Col. W. F. Switzer, of Boone; Hon. Preston B. Reed, of Callaway; Capt. Wm. Carson, and Thos. L. Anderson, Esq., of Marion.—[Fulton Telegraph.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1853.

A correspondent, "Ada," informs us that she was favored with a delightful serenade, a few evenings ago, and requests us to thank the serenaders through the paper.

Rev. E. D. Emerson, a practiced and skillful teacher, having been strongly solicited to establish a classical school for boys, will commence such a school in September. Such a school has been much needed, and as Mr. Emerson is a competent teacher, we doubt not such encouragement will be extended as will make it the foundation for a large seminary.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Lafeyre for a bucketful of first class eating apples. Not an unwelcome present, we assure him and other liberal friends who may happen to have good apples. They look well alongside of the fine damson plums sent us by Rev. John M. Johnson, of Ralls county.

The Hannibal City Liquor Law Ref. Am. Association. Will meet next Monday evening, at the Baptist Church. All the members are earnestly urged to attend, as business of much importance will be transacted.

The dram-shops of Hannibal have all been closed except one, which will continue its existence until the 2d of September. Its owner, who takes the matter good humoredly, calls it the "Lone Star." Liquor or no liquor selling will doubtless be made a test question in the election of city officers next November. This is certainly the only way to accomplish permanent results.

Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, is daily expected in St. Louis. He proposes to make a series of ascensions from that place—the first one to be to-morrow afternoon. He intends making a trip from St. Louis to New York, to test the practicability of crossing the Atlantic in an aerial flight.

On the 2d inst., the platform cars on the Delaware and Belvidere road, containing about 200 workmen, returning from making some repairs on the Delaware canal, ran off the track near Lambertville, killing 10 and wounding 12 or 15—all Irish laborers.

The Columbia Statesman tells of a stalk of corn sixteen feet eight inches high, raised by Mr. B. F. Fullenwider, of Boone county. The crop of corn is good this year in Marion and Shelby counties, and in other counties of this section, also. If any of the farmers have corn like Mr. Fullenwider's, we should be glad to hear from them.

The editor of the St. Charles Chronotype has been shown a stalk of timothy six feet eight inches tall.

A lot of the new postage envelopes has been received at the Hannibal postoffice.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The St. Louis News, after noticing the fact that the Board of Directors had ordered the immediate construction of an additional hundred miles of the road, adds:

This is good news. Missouri bids fair to be, ere long, in the front rank of Western States, in the matter of railroad improvements. Saint Joseph and Hannibal will become very rapidly, large and important cities.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated August 2d, says that the number of deaths from Yellow Fever, for 48 hours ending Monday, was 253. During the same period there were 37 deaths from other causes—making a total of nearly 300 in 48 hours!

A duel was fought near Philadelphia on the 3d inst., between John Dunovant of Chester, and J. Davidson Leigore, of Charleston. The latter was killed at the first fire.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.—It appears that the miserable condition to which Ireland was reduced a few years ago, is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:

In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunate, resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain has he reduced himself and his servants to the mere necessities in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he or the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do, according to the "Esperanza" is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed.

From the Springfield Advertiser, 3d inst.

NEGROES BURNED AT CARTRIDGE.—We noticed last week the recent horrible tragedy near Carthage. At that time the negro belonging to Scott had not been taken. He was caught in the prairie, about fifteen miles from Carthage, taken to the town and tried, and was pronounced guilty, though he refused to make any confession. The negro belonging to Dale had previously confessed the whole matter. They decapitated Dr. Fisk from home by pretending that Mr. Dale's child was sick, and they had been sent for him. He had gone but a little way, when one of the negroes knocked him in the head with an ax, and killed him. They both went to the house—one of them knocked Mrs. Fisk down with his fist, and after brutally accomplishing their desires on her, killed her with the same axe that killed her husband, choked the child to death, set fire to the house in two places, and left.

The citizens of the surrounding country determined to give a warning to all future transgressors of the kind, took the negroes out of the hands of the officers, and burned them on Saturday last, about 10 o'clock. They both made confessions after being chained to the stake, but the Scott negro afterward denied any knowledge of it. They died in about two minutes after the fire commenced burning.

RANDOLPH COUNTY PAPER.—Dr. J. H. Herndon proposes to publish a paper in Huntsville, Randolph county, to be called the "Huntsville Recorder."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Died, At his residence in this county, on the 25th of July, ult., MARK BIRD, Sen., in the 71st year of his age.

Thus, another pioneer and worthy man has been gathered from among us. The deceased was the last of several brothers. He leaves an aged widow and five sons, besides a large family connexion to mourn his loss. He was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, and at an early age was removed to Kentucky; from thence he removed to Ohio, and thence to this State and this neighborhood in 1830. He was a pioneer and early settler in these States! What revolutions, what changes in the life of one man!

A first settler in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, three great States, now abounding in wealth, population and enterprise, yet in his day, until lately, without population, wealth, or public or private conveniences, in contact with Indians, and in daily peril. In him we lose a model of the early pioneer of the West. Of many form, an honest mind and an honest man; a perfect husband, parent, neighbor and friend—independent in his moral and political sentiments, and frugal and industrious in his habits and domestic concerns, he was always free from want, and in easy circumstances. For some five years the deceased had been afflicted with paralysis, which for the last eight months confined him to his room. There are many interesting incidents in the frontier life of the deceased, but which the writer cannot recount with sufficient accuracy.

The power press on which the Columbia Statesman is printed is run by horse power.

From the Columbia Statesman, August 5.

YEARNING MULES.—The other day Mr. Rollins Lyman, of this county, sold forty yearling mules for \$75 each—\$3,000. Sold to Mr. Seafar of Ohio.

MURDER.—A most desperate and deliberate murder, as committed in Gasconade county on Tuesday night, 26th July, by Stephen Hower, on the person of William Farris. Hower is still at large.

ATFRAY IN RANDOLPH.—On Saturday last, at a Barbecue at Thomas' Mill, nine miles northwest of Huntsville, Randolph county, a Mr. Jackson made an assault with a large sportsman's knife, upon Dr. Wm. G. Lowry, cutting him in several places severely; whereupon Dr. Lowry drew a revolver and discharged three shots at Jackson, one of which took effect in the breast, and another in the head. Jackson was killed.

LOWRY was tried before a justice and acquitted.

MORE FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT.

MINNAPUS, (Mo.) Aug. 5, 1853.

I again inform you of the news of our election, so far as heard from my last. A traveler who was in Grundy on the day of election reports Lindley's majority in that county at 250. Reported majority in Putnam for Lindley, 30. Adair gives Jackson 92 majority. Schuyler gives Jackson 63 majority. This county (Scotland) gives Lindley 63 majority—a thing unknown in its history. The usual Democratic majority is 150. I think Lindley is elected.

Lindley and Jackson were both here on the day of election, and made speeches. Lindley got over 200 anti-Benton votes in this county.

Republican.

UNEXPECTED REVELATIONS FROM CHINA.

The veil which has so long shrouded the great movement in China from the eye of the world at large, is being gradually withdrawn. The sights disclosed are rather startling. The revolutionists it seems have been converted to Christianity! Heretofore it has been supposed that the Chinese cherished a hatred of the Christian name. The change is an unexpected one. It must have been brought about by American missionaries, and the introduction of the Bible.—The fact that the converted Chinese are Protestants, is not therefore remarkable.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Although not yet "out of the woods," we think we may congratulate the Democracy on the defeat of that odious nullifier, Claib. Jackson. A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday from Canton, in that district, reports that when he left, the returns showed Lindley to be 800 ahead of Jackson, and the general impression was that he would be elected by about 400, as the counties to be heard from were expected to give Jackson about 400 votes. This opinion is further corroborated by the fact that the Republican despairs of Jackson's success.—[St. Louis Democrat.

"YOUNG AMERICA" MARRIAGE.—The Independent Messenger of July 30th contains the following marriage.—On the 24th inst., near this city, by Nelson Shull, Esq., Henry Clay Owens, aged 16 years, son of the late Samuel C. Owens, and Miss Susan, daughter of Abner Adair, aged 15 years, all of this county.

This is a marriage of "Young America!"

D. F. JACKSON. HARVEY HANCE. CITY HOTEL.

JACKSON & HANCE, Proprietors. THE CITY HOTEL is located in the very centre of the business portion of the city, one square from the steamboat landing. The building is the most commodious in the city—the rooms are airy, and present a degree of comfort not surpassed by any house on the upper Mississippi. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare neither pains nor expense in their endeavors to meet the wants of their guests, and render satisfaction. The table will at all times be supplied with THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS. Connected with the above establishment is the General Stage Office, also one of the largest and best liveries in the State, and from boats free of charge. Hannibal, Mo., June 28, 1853. ly.

Interesting to Sawyers!

WE wish to dispose of an interest—one-fourth Mill (upright saw) on Salt River.

This Mill has as fine a location as any Country Mill in the State, being on Salt River, at the point at which the Hannibal and New London Plank Road crosses it. It is surrounded by a fine rich high-bush, improving rapidly, requiring a vast amount of lumber; and then only 7 1/2 miles from Hannibal, from which, large bills can be had at good prices. Our facilities for obtaining the various kinds of logs, such as Black Walnut, Maple, all kinds of Oak, &c., are scarcely equalled by any other Mill. Salt River is 20 miles up, abounds with the lumber just named, which can be at moderate prices.

To a first rate practical sawyer, on immediate application, we will sell an interest as above, on terms very accommodating. No other, than a thorough experienced sawyer, need apply.

New London, Mo., July 13, 1853. (12th Wk) 27 The Quincy Whig please copy to Geo. C. 28 and send to this Office.

WILSON & BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery.

COLLINS BUILDING, Sign of the Big Padlock, HANNIBAL, MO.

We are now prepared to furnish our customers with all articles in our line at St. Louis prices. Our stock, though not so extensive, combines as great a variety as any store of a similar character in the State. Having the largest Wholesale Establishment in St. Louis, we are enabled to defy competition either in price, quality, or quantity. We can furnish Merchants from the coast from the payment of freight, insurance, commission, &c. among our extensive stock of Hardware will be found the following articles:

Farming Implements. Scythes, reapers, hay-forks, grain cradles, reaping machines, hoes, shovels, hays, straw and grain knives, &c.

Miscellaneous. Cut, wrought and wire nails. Collins', Hunts', Tap, pinpoints, and Simon's axes; files, rasps, chisels, augers, locks, latches, bolts, butts, hinges and screws; Lg trace hammers and bark chains.

Carpenter's Tools. Gun barrels, locks, double triggers, ribs, butt pieces, gun barrels and boxes, and a general assortment of tools and trimmings.

Plains and saws, every variety, adzes, hammers, hatchets, and other articles in the Carpenter's line.

Cutlery. Fine pocket and table cutlery, razors, shears, butcher knives, &c.

We also have the PATENT CHAIN PUMPS, which we will dispose of lower than they can be obtained anywhere in the State.

We invite a call, as our store is the largest and best in Hannibal, is all it looks to be.

N. B.—We have removed our store from its former location, which was near the City Hotel, to the fine, large new Building, lately erected by Mr. H. W. Collins, on the south east corner of Main and Bird streets. Hannibal, June 2, 1853.—(wily)

Missouri State Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company of St. Louis.

Capital \$200,000, and constantly increasing.

OPEN FIRE POLICIES, and Term Policies in any period from 30 days to six years.

DIRECTORS. B. D. Page, S. M. Edgell, J. S. McCune, C. S. Greeley, B. W. Alexander, E. Wyman, T. W. Holt, C. H. Beck, C. A. January, C. H. Beck, S. M. EDGELL, President.

H. D. Bacon, Treasurer. J. B. Humes, Secretary. J. H. S. MILLER, Agent, Hannibal, Mo. j3033-ly